

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—MATTHEW V: 16.

No. 1, Vol. LIV.

Monday, January 4, 1892.

Price One Penny.

DISCOURSE BY PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

THE following remarks were made by President George Q. Cannon, at Logan City, Utah, Sunday afternoon, November 1, 1891: I have listened with much attention and deep interest to the remarks which have been made in our hearing by President Woodruff. I am glad that he has had the opportunity of meeting with you on this occasion, and has felt to speak as he has done, because I believe that his remarks will have a tendency to remove many doubts and queries from the minds of the Latter-day Saints. That which he has said and that which has been done go to sustain with great clearness the necessity of the teachings which have been constantly given to the people of this Church concerning the manner in which they should live—that they should live so as to have a living testimony within themselves regarding the teachings that they receive, the counsel that is given, and the course that is pursued.

From the beginning of the Church in these days we have been under this necessity. The work of our God has not been according to the ideas of men. Everything connected with it, it may be said, has come in contact with preconceived notions. There is scarcely a move that has been made in the Church that has not conflicted with traditional ideas and the views that men entertained concerning the course that should be pursued. It was so in regard to the ordinances that were administered. It was so in regard to the gathering. How much that doctrine of gathering came in conflict with men's ideas! "Why cannot we worship God in our own land and among our own people, just as well as to break up our homes, separate ourselves from our kindred, abandon our native places, and go to some far distant place that we have never seen, and of which we know but little, there to worship God?" How could people believe any such thing as being necessary unless they lived so as to have the testimony

of the Spirit of God within them that it was requisite for them to take such a step? Those that lived near to God did receive that testimony, and, like Abraham of old, they broke up their old associations and went joyfully and without repining to the place which God had designated, through His servants, as the place of gathering.

It has been almost an impossibility to keep men and women from gathering. I know that where this Gospel has gone and there has been a restraining influence exerted to prevent men and women from gathering, they have felt as though they were being punished, and they could not content themselves in the land where, before they embraced the Gospel, they expected to live and die. The Lord not only revealed this doctrine, coming so much in contact with old habits and views, but He revealed many other doctrines, the object apparently being to make this people different from every other people upon the earth.

In the first place we gathered to Ohio, and then to Missouri. Now, the hopes of the Latter-day Saints were greatly excited over the words of the Lord concerning Missouri, and they supposed when they went to Jackson County that they were about to lay the foundation of a Stake of Zion that would never be thrown down, and that Zion would arise and shine in her beauty and in her strength, and become the joy of the whole earth. They were led to expect that such would be the results from the tone of the words of the Lord. The Lord acts with us as we act with our children, to some extent. He does not tell us everything.

I suppose that if the early Elders of this Church could have seen all that we had to pass through and the length of time that would elapse before the redemption of Zion was achieved, they would have fainted by the wayside and have felt that human nature could not endure such trials. I know, in my early recollections of the teachings of the Elders, they imagined, judging from their remarks, that it would be only a few years before Zion would be redeemed. When we were coming to these valleys I happened to be present when some of the Twelve Apostles were talking concerning the future, and the recollection of that conversation is in my mind now; and I know that, though they were inspired men and filled with revelation, they did not conceive, as we now can conceive, of the events that would take place before Zion would be redeemed. It was necessary, seemingly, according to the mind of the Lord, that they should be encouraged with the hope that their efforts would result in complete triumph.

At one time it was expected that we should have a complete revolution in the manner of managing our financial affairs. The Lord gave revelations—some of the most precious that are contained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants—concerning the order of Enoch, and a plan was devised by the Almighty, the most perfect of anything that can be imagined, for the redemption of the inhabitants of the earth from the evils under which they groaned—a system of stewardships, that whenever it is carried out, will correct these evils that we witness; and the Elders were encouraged to enter upon that. Great promises were made to them respecting the results that should follow their acceptance of these revelations

and the counsel contained therein ; and a great many sanguine persons supposed that it would be a very little while until that plan would be in full operation, and the poor would be relieved ; for it is a feature in the revelations that God gave to the Prophet Joseph Smith that frequent allusions are made to the poor, and they are always remembered. It seemed as though the Prophet's mind was exercised more in relation to the poor than almost any other subject. This seems to have been the case also anciently ; for one of the signs that Jesus gave to the disciples of John, when they came to ask Him whether He was the One that was to come, or should they look for another, was that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them." And Isaiah said, "The Lord hath founded Zion, and the poor of His people shall trust in it." It seems from these passages of Scripture that the Lord has had in mind the poor of the earth, who have groaned for so many ages under the oppressions that have been heaped upon them. Zion has been founded, among other things, for the express purpose of correcting these oppressions, and putting an end to them.

This earth, with its bounteous elements, with its wealth of everything that is necessary for the comfort and happiness of man, was created for man. It was not created for a few. It was created for every son and daughter of our Father in heaven who dwells upon it. It was not that one should have food in abundance, and another should be stinted. It was not that one should have an abundance of clothing, and another should have scarcely any. It was not that one should have an abundance of land, and another have no land ; that one should monopolize horses, and cattle, and carriages, and everything of this kind, and another go short of these things. This was not the design of God, and it is not His design.

This Zion that God has founded is to bring to pass a change in this respect ; and these revelations plainly foreshadow this. Not that all will have the same sized bedstead, or the same sized house, or the same number of children ; not that all will dress in the same kind of clothing, or eat the same kind of food. That is not the equality designed. But that all shall have an equal claim upon the blessings and bounty of God ; one man using more than another because he requires more ; one man having more than another under his control because he is more capable of managing that than another. There will be these distinctions always. I expect to see them in eternity. Mankind will not be reduced to a dead level. I never expect to see the time when the children of God will all have their food measured out to them, or their raiment, or their furniture, or their horses, or their cattle, or other elements ; but each will have according to his needs. One man will have more children than another. One man is more capable of managing property than another ; he will have all he can manage in righteousness, but not to consume upon his lusts.

In those early the Latter-day Saints, reading these precious revelations, supposed that the day had dawned upon them when these things would come to pass. But they were not prepared for them. They were not sufficiently trained. Many of them broke their covenants, and selfishness got the upper hand of them. They had not faith sufficient, nor knowledge

and experience sufficient, to carry out these heavenly principles. And to-day it is doubtful concerning the number in the Church that would be able now to carry them out, though I do honestly believe that there is a great progress in this direction, and that the day is not far distant when, other things permitting, we shall be able to carry out these doctrines and bring about a better condition of affairs on the earth; in fact, already among us there is a great change in this respect, and there is a disposition among our people to help and assist, and to distribute of their means, so that there shall not be suffering in our land. In our recent examination before the master in chancery, I believe that everyone not of our Church was astonished at the reports that were made, and the reports were sustained by actual figures. I do not think they had ever conceived of the amount of help that we extend as a people to the poor in our midst. There is not another people on the face of the earth that I know anything about who are anything like as charitable, as liberal, and as provident as our people are in supplying the wants of the needy. This speaks well for us, and it shows that we are approximating to that condition of feeling when it will be easier than it ever was for us to carry out these revelations of which I have spoken.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MARRIAGE AMONG THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

THE purity of a people can be measured somewhat correctly by the sacredness with which the marriage tie is held in their midst. Among no people should a higher value be placed on this ordinance than among the Latter-day Saints; for there are no people who view marriage as a permanent condition here and hereafter as we do. There are no religious people of whom we have any knowledge who believe as the Latter-day Saints do, that the relationships entered into here between the sexes under proper conditions endure beyond this life. In fact the idea of a family organization existing in the next world is thoroughly "Mormon," and has come to us through the revelations which the Lord has given to His people in these latter times. To a Latter-day Saint the knowledge that all those tender relations which exist in this life, and which are so productive of happiness here, will exist in the eternal world, constitutes one of the chief anticipations connected with heaven; in fact, no Latter-day Saint can conceive of a heaven where all these ties would be dissolved, and where the sexes would dwell apart and have none of these associations that endear them to each other in this life.

It is a most delightful thing to contemplate that the union of husband and wife has been made possible for eternity by the restoration of ordinances and authority to administer them, and that not only will man and wife dwell together as such throughout eternity, but that their children also will bear the relationship to them of children in the great future. A belief in such a condition of affairs robs death of many of its chief terrors. The husband who lays his wife in the tomb knows that the separation is

but temporary. So with the wife who is called to part with her husband, and parents with their children, and children with their parents. They know that they will be reunited and dwell together as husband and wife, as parents and children, throughout eternity.

The teachings of the Bible and the other revelations of the Lord possess a significance in the light of this doctrine that can be understood. These divine teachings speak of the time when the faithful shall wear crowns and sit upon thrones; that is, they shall possess kingly and queenly dignity. A crown would be but an empty bauble if its wearer had no power. To sit upon a throne without dominion would be unmeaning, and would bring no gratification. But when the Saints are told that they shall sit upon thrones, and that they shall wear crowns, they are symbols of power, and dominion, and of the rule which they will exercise. And over whom will they rule? And what will be the nature of their dominion? The answer is found in the teaching which the Lord has given concerning the family organization. A man will stand at the head of his family. He will preside or reign over his own household. His children will be obedient to him. They will constitute his kingdom. With an ever-growing posterity there will be increasing dominion; and in reigning over them as a ruler, it is quite proper that a crown should be worn.

These being the views and expectations of the Latter-day Saints, they should of all people be the most careful in forming marriage relations. Parents cannot be too diligent in teaching their children correct ideas upon this subject. Boys should be taught to be very discreet in the selection of a girl for a wife; and girls should be deeply impressed with the great importance of accepting only as a lover and a husband one in whom she has entire confidence that he will be true and faithful in all the relations of life in this state of existence, and be a suitable companion for her throughout eternity.—*Juvenile Instructor*.

FOG IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE fog which plunged London all day yesterday into Egyptian darkness must have impressed the least reflecting of Londoners with a sense of impotence. A city with five millions of people has the daylight blotted out by a dense and irritating thickness in the air, and nothing can be done, nothing can even be attempted to remedy the evil. Every house is blackened, furniture and hangings are dirtied and spoiled, in many of the shops immense damage is done to delicate and costly goods, business of all kinds is hindered, and the traffic of the crowded streets is stilled to a funeral pace, yet nobody even asks why is such an evil so patiently endured.

The physical injury inflicted on large multitudes—fatal in some cases in every such fog as yesterday—and the inconvenience and suffering which nearly everybody has to endure, make such a visitation a public calamity. If it were possible to prevent it from recurring, or greatly to modify it when it comes, almost any outlay would be justified. There are

few persons on whom direct loss is not imposed, and who would not find it to their advantage to make a considerable payment in the way of "ransom," if it would buy immunity from the nuisance.

It is difficult to believe that nothing can be done ; that science has said its last word on the subject ; that enterprise and discovery have been exhausted, or that legislation is impossible. If it is really true that shrewd Americans have found out how to bring rain even when the heavens are as brass above them, is there no chance that some means may be found for dissipating fog ? Over all our London gloom yesterday there was the same brazen sky, for when the fogs gather in the valleys there is, as there was yesterday, a barometer beyond "set fair" and brilliant sunshine on the higher ground. On the south and east coasts, and over vast tracts of country yesterday, the weather was fine and bright, while London was a city of dreadful night. It would be better to try the American rain-making experiment than none at all.—*London Daily News*, Dec. 23.

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Fifteen vessels were wrecked on the coast of Spain during the last week in December, and over fifty lives lost.

The British steamer *Albatross* was wrecked off the coast of France on December 27, and eleven of her crew drowned.

The Cardiff steamer *Prince Soltykoff* was lost on December 16, off Ushant, and eighteen of the nineteen hands drowned.

The steamship *Calabria* was wrecked near Genoa, on December 12, by the bursting of a boiler. Twenty-one lives were lost.

Smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid fever are raging among the inhabitants of some of the famine-stricken provinces of Russia.

An expedition is to be sent by the United States to Greenland, for the relief of the exploring party now there with Lieutenant Peary.

Hundreds of persons are dying from yellow fever in Brazil, the mortality among the crews of ships in the harbors being described as awful.

The ship *Enterkin*, from Glasgow, was wrecked off Galloper Sands, on the east coast of England, on December 14, and thirty out of a crew of thirty-one were drowned.

On Christmas Day a fire occurred at Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A., resulting in the destruction of \$1,000,000 worth of property. Twelve persons were burned to death.

Influenza is afflicting many people in the eastern part of the United States and in the countries of Northern Europe. There are indications of an extensive spread of the epidemic.

A dispatch received from China, December 21, announced further anti-Christian riots in North China, and states that 1000 more Christians have been massacred. No details are given.

Accounts were received on December 14 of great suffering in some of the northern states of Mexico, owing to the failure of crops. It is said that many people are on the verge of starvation.

In a fight between five hundred striking Australian and Italian miners, at Crested Butte, Colorado, U.S.A., and the sheriff's posse who had gone to take possession of the mines where the disagreement occurred, on December 13, seven of the strikers were killed. The officers did not use their weapons till the rioters began shooting.

There is a probability that England and China will form an alliance to resist Russian aggression in Asia. In the event of such a union, China would cede the island of Formosa to Great Britain.

Dispatches from Mexico up to December 31 state that the insurrection in the northern states of the republic is assuming alarming proportions, and that it will take the whole power of the government to restore order.

Tribal disturbances occurred on the Tunisian frontier recently, and troops were sent to restore order. The people did not submit to the interference, and on December 18 they were attacked by the troops, who killed 160 persons.

On December 14, the town of Moosejaw, Northwest Territory, was destroyed by fire, three persons being burned to death. The flames spread so rapidly that most of the inhabitants had barely time to escape in their night clothes.

A number of railway accidents occurred in Great Britain in connection with the Christmas traffic, several persons being killed. The most serious was a wrecked train at Lowestoft, where three passengers lost their lives and many received injuries.

Placards are posted up in the western provinces of China, urging a general massacre of Christian missionaries. An attack has been made on a mission in Hunan, but details are not yet obtainable. It is likely that anti-Christian riots will break out in different sections of the empire.

Russian newspapers are urging an alliance between Russia and Turkey. They say that the last Russo-Turkish war, which resulted in the liberation of the Slavs in the East, has removed all pretext for a conflict between the two countries, which should therefore unite in interest. It is probable that Turkey will agree to such an alliance.

The manager of the Johnson, Indiana, U.S.A., deaf mute asylum, tried a public experiment, recently, on sixty-six deaf and dumb persons, the result being that all but three distinctly heard words reproduced by a phonograph. His discovery has attracted a great deal of attention, and is expected to revolutionize the system of deaf mute education.

A panic was caused in a theatre at Gateshead, England, on the night of December 26, by a woman shouting "Fire!" when she saw some woodwork burning. Ten persons were crushed to death in the rush for the doors, nine of them being boys between thirteen and sixteen years of age. One of the policemen who came to the rescue picked up a dying child, whom he discovered to be his own son.

In the United States there are 209,100 miles of railway, owned by 1800 corporations. In 1890 the gross income of the railways was \$1,051,877,532. There are 30,000 locomotives in operation, one-third of the number being used for passenger business. The number of cars used for traffic is 1,147,000. Seven hundred and fifty thousand men are given employment. In the year 1890, 493,000,000 passengers were carried.

A disastrous railway accident occurred at Hastings, New York, on December 23. A passenger train was delayed by an accident, and a brakeman was sent back to signal the express train which was following. Thinking that the express would not be along for some time, the brakeman went into a public house to drink with a friend. While there the express dashed by, crashing into the rear car of the passenger train. Eleven persons were killed and a large number wounded. The brakeman and his friend have both disappeared.

On the evening of December 22, a telegram from Scilly announced that the Guion steership *Abyssinia* had been burned at sea. In less than two hours after the fire was discovered all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned. The Norddeutscher steamship *Spre* came up and took the passengers and crew on board. The *Abyssinia* was the smallest vessel of the Guion fleet, being 3500 tons burden. She had been used in the traffic between China and Canada, but was brought on to the Liverpool and New York route in place of the *Alaska*, which was in dock. The origin of the fire, which broke out in the cargo, is uncertain.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1892.

UNDER DIVINE CARE.

It is our duty to note, among the occurrences of the closing days of 1891, another of those events which go to make up the history of the Elders and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in connection with their travels across the mighty deep. The record which covers the entire period of sending out missionaries and gathering the Saints is remarkable in its immunity from disastrous results to those engaged in the work. In the extensive journeyings that have been undertaken, not even all the dangers of the sea have been allowed to interpose a barrier in the way. There have been occasions when every earthly hope seemed gone, yet God has never failed to provide that which was necessary. The Divine watchcare is constantly exercised over the Saints in carrying out the plans of the Lord in this dispensation, when He is gathering His people for the accomplishment of His holy purposes.

The incident to which special reference is now made is connected with the loss of the Guion steamship *Abyssinia*, which burned in mid-ocean on December 18. The vessel was to have left New York on Saturday, December 12, but was delayed one day in taking her cargo. Her passengers numbered fifty-nine—nineteen cabin and forty steerage. Among the former were three missionaries for Great Britain: Elders Joseph H. Richards, Ira Williams, and Joseph M. Kerr.

Considerable rough weather was experienced on the voyage, but all went well until the fifth day out—Friday. In the forenoon a slight mishap to the machinery caused a slackening of speed for repairs. Between noon and 1 p.m. fire was discovered in the cargo, and efforts were at once made to extinguish it. Some of the passengers learned the reason of an unusual activity among the crew, but were reassured by the statement that nothing serious need be apprehended. At this time there was no sign of the proximity of any other vessel—nothing but the broad expanse of angry waves and the black clouds which betokened a continuance or increase in the severity of the weather.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and it soon became apparent to the officers that the ship was doomed; preparations were therefore made to launch the small boats. These would have been of no avail in the fury

of the storm which came on in the night, but they afforded the only hope of rescue that was known. Up to this time the passengers had not begun to realize the full extent of their peril.

While these preparations were going on, a large steamship came in sight some distance to the right and in the rear of the *Abyssinia*. When those on board the latter learned the danger of their situation, the prospect of timely aid prevented a panic; still the blanched faces and evident nervousness told how they were affected by the tidings. Signals of distress were put out by the Guion men, and were quickly responded to by the new arrival, which proved to be the North German Lloyd steamer *Spree*, from New York December 15, for Southampton and Bremen. The German vessel came up to the burning steamer, and seeing the condition of affairs, proffered to take all on board—an offer that was gladly accepted, and boats were lowered from both ships.

A snowstorm was in progress, and the sea was running very high, making the transfer very difficult and dangerous. It was accomplished, however, without any serious accident, and by 4 p.m. the passengers and crew of the *Abyssinia* were on board the *Spree*. The flames gained so rapidly that there was no opportunity of saving anything from the fated ship except her precious load of human freight, even the personal luggage of the passengers being left on deck. By 4:15 p.m., when lost to the view of those on board the *Spree*, she was ablaze from stem to stern.

But all on board were saved. There had been just time for that; no more. It causes a shudder to think what would have been their fate had it not been for this special interposition of Providence in their behalf; all that history could have recorded of their sad ending would have been that the ship which carried them had sailed and been heard of no more. Had the *Spree* been three hours earlier, she would have passed the *Abyssinia* "all well;" had she been three hours later there would not have been a vestige of the Guion boat on the surface of the ocean. The Divine Hand had guided her in the winds and storms of a three and a half days' voyage from New York, so that she arrived on the scene in the very hour when her presence was most needed.

On the *Spree*, the comfort of those who had been saved was amply provided for, until, on the night of December 22, the entire party were safely landed at Southampton, and taken charge of by the Guion Company's representatives, who gave them proper attention. The promptness, courage, and uniform courtesy and kindness of Captain Willigerod, the master of the German vessel, and his officers and crew, receive the highest commendation; they merit the praise and gratitude accorded to them by those whom they were the means of rescuing from a watery grave.

The Elders are exceedingly grateful, and the Saints will unite with them in praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty, who provided the means of escape from danger, thus answering the prayers which are offered up by His people for the protection of those who are called to carry the Gospel to the nations of the earth. The supplications of wives and of children, of parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, and of the body of the Church, ascend to heaven in behalf of the missionaries and of the

Saints who are gathering in obedience to the Lord's command, as well as of those engaged in His work in any capacity; these supplications are heeded, and receive response in the protecting power of Providence that is unceasingly manifest. Let all the Saints so live that their petitions may ever be "the prayers of the righteous," and the Divine watchcare will continue in the future as in the past, unto the perfect preservation and deliverance from Babylon of the people of the Lord. J. H. A.

By cablegram received in Liverpool on December 28, the sad intelligence was conveyed that on the previous evening Elder Franklin M. Anderson had been killed by a Rio Grande Western railway train at Salt Lake City. No details were given of the lamentable accident. Elder Anderson's name will be familiar to the readers of the STAR from his letters regarding the Indian Territory Mission, published in the last volume. For two years he was engaged in performing a good mission among the remnants of the House of Israel on the American continent. He was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and a young man of marked faith and integrity. From his childhood, in the Sabbath Schools, the Mutual Improvement Associations, and the missionary field, he labored assiduously for the cause of truth. At the time of his death he was one of the home missionaries in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion.

WRITING from Paisley, Scotland, Brother William Service relates an incident which recently occurred in the branch of the Church at that place. In the latter part of November, Mr. John Black and wife became interested in the Gospel. The husband was an invalid; he had been given up by the doctors, and for three months had not been able to go downstairs. He was visited by the Elders, received their testimony, and desired baptism before he should pass from mortality. As he was not in a physical condition to go to a place where the ordinance could be administered, the members of the Paisley branch united their faith in beseeching the Lord to strengthen him for that purpose, and observed Saturday, December 5, as a fastday. The prayers of the Saints were answered, so that on the date named Mr. Black felt better than he had done for a long time, and he and his wife went and were baptized. The following Wednesday evening he was enabled to attend the branch meeting. On Sunday, December 13, eight days after his baptism, he passed quietly away. Before doing so, however, he blessed his wife and enjoined her to be faithful and go to the House of the Lord for the blessings to be received there. Brother Black heard the Gospel, and when he had chosen the better part, the power of God was manifested in his behalf, and the way was opened for him to come into the Church of Christ before he passed to the spirit world.

THE *Republics*, a newspaper published in the City of Mexico, has the following editorial paragraph, which should have some bearing on the exaggerated press reports as to the extent of "Mormon" colonization in Mexico: "A Chihuahua paper reports the 'Mormon' colonies in that State as in a prosperous condition. This is probably true, yet the work

of the 'Mormons' there is nothing like so extensive as is generally understood. They have the advantage of irrigation, and therefore have reaped good crops, but the quantity of irrigable land in their colonies is limited. On this account fewer 'Mormons' have come to Chihuahua than would have been the case had the colonies been established in localities where the quality of the land permits of greater possibilities. The 'Mormons' may be relied on not only to make those sections bloom which are favored by nature, but they will also make even deserts produce something of value. Still the lands they own are not such as to support a very large population, and until they acquire others there need be no fears of a large 'Mormon' immigration."

THE suggestion to erect a statue of the late President Brigham Young at Salt Lake City has assumed definite shape, the Brigham Young Memorial Association having been organized on December 11. It is composed of leading citizens of Salt Lake, Hon. James Sharp being chairman, H. M. Wells, Esq., secretary, and Judge Elias A. Smith treasurer. The First Presidency of the Church—Presidents Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith—have been constituted an advisory board. C. E. Dallin, the Utah sculptor, has been engaged for the work, which is to consist of a bronze statue of the great leader, mounted on a pedestal of Utah granite, of the same class as the Temple at Salt Lake City. The cost has not yet been definitely determined, but will be from \$25,000 to \$50,000. It will be erected in Salt Lake City, the precise location not yet being decided upon. The work meets with a hearty response from the people of Utah, who love and honor the great and inspired man who stands foremost among the pioneers of Western America. The *Deseret News* has this to say of the purpose of the Memorial Association: "The proposition to erect a statue of Brigham Young, in memory of his great achievements, has met with general public favor from the time when it was originally mooted. That it should be made by a Utah artist everybody at once conceded. And that C. E. Dallin, born and reared in this Territory, and with a proud record in both hemispheres, was the man for the work became an immediate conclusion. We are glad to see that the necessary preliminaries to the work have been entered upon, and that it is determined that Mr. Dallin shall execute a statue in bronze, which shall be paid for by voluntary donations from the people who have received the benefit of the great pioneer's life and labors. We need pass no eulogy on Brigham Young. Even his enemies acknowledge his greatness. A colonizer, a practical mechanic, a leader of men, a philosopher, a theologian, a statesman, his sagacious mind grasped all subjects that came within his sphere, and he loomed above his fellows, a shining light to his age and a power in the earth. His family and associates would no doubt be proud to procure this monument themselves, but it is due to the body of the people who knew him in life and revere him in death, to be allowed to contribute their mites to the sum which is necessary for the first class statue which the Utah-born artist is sure to produce." The other newspapers of the Territory, without distinction of party or creed, heartily join in commending the work entered upon by the association.

ARRIVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Three missionaries for Great Britain arrived in Liverpool on December 24. They were Elders Joseph H. Richards, of St. Joseph, Arizona, Joseph M. Kerr, of Payson, and Ira Williams, of Hyrum, Utah.

Elder Richards is appointed to labor as Traveling Elder in the Scottish Conference.

Elder Williams is appointed to labor as Traveling Elder in the Manchester Conference.

Elder Kerr is appointed to labor as Traveling Elder in the Leeds Conference.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE year 1891, with all its sorrows, joys, tumults, triumphs and defeats, has closed, and to-day the world stands gazing into the uncertain dawn of 1892.

In looking back over the past year, we are impressed with the many changes, calamities and turmoils that have taken place in the nations of the earth. There have been wars and rumors of wars, floods and storms, accidents by sea and land, shipwrecks, earthquakes and fires, pestilence and famine. In the American republics, particularly, has war scattered its ravages among the inhabitants. Hayti, Brazil, and other places have had foretastes of its distress, and in North America the Indian troubles with the United States were the cause of much anxiety, and the loss of many lives; but in Chili especially has there been wide desolation. Its president, Balmaceda, set himself against the congress of his country, and the result was a civil war in which upwards of 30,000 people fell in death. The president lost his cause, was forced to flee, and afterwards took his own life. In China, a warfare, stretching over a period of many months, has been waged by enemies of the government, who have brutally revenged themselves upon the Christians residing in China, and hundreds of men, women, and children have been massacred in cold blood during the period named. In allaying the rebellion early in December the government troops conquered the rebels, of whom 1100 were killed in one battle.

Floods have devastated many districts in various countries. In July Australia suffered by overflows that had not been equaled since 1862. Thousands were rendered homeless and half a million pounds in property was destroyed. In various parts of the United States great distress and injury to property was caused by storms, floods, cyclones, and other destructive disturbances of the elements. In the early part of the year frosts and snows in France, Italy and other southern countries, brought about much suffering, and the storms that have swept the coasts of Europe and America, in April, October and December have resulted in immense damage to shipping, as well as in great loss of life.

Disasters by sea have been numerous, among the most fearful of which may be named the sinking of the Italian steamer *Utopia*, near the coast of Gibraltar, by which nearly 600 people lost their lives. Railway disasters have been many in America as well as in Europe. Among the more

fearful may be mentioned one in Paris, and one near Manchenstein, Switzerland, by which latter over 100 persons lost their lives.

Mexico and other countries have experienced severe and ruinous earthquakes. One of these is particularly noteworthy—the frightful and prolonged shock that occurred on the 28th of October in various cities in the provinces Owari and Mino, in Japan, by which 8000 people were killed outright, and 10,000 wounded; 84,000 houses were tumbled into ruins, and a devastating fire swept other 5000 out in flames, leaving half a million people without food or shelter. Also at sea, near the coast of Japan, the shock was felt. The crew of a vessel reported violent commotion of the waves, which cast the ship mercilessly about, while the men experienced heat and sulphur fumes as if passing over the mouth of a volcano.

In Russia one of the worst famines that has ever visited Europe has been brought about through drought, and a consequent lack of means to support life. Thousands upon thousands in the stricken districts (including one-third of that great country, and that one-third the part which generally supplies the other two-thirds with bread), are without food or means of subsistence. The suffering is intense and fearful. The millions that are sent to alleviate the distress are like so much water poured into the sea. The outlook is indeed dark and discouraging. In various other countries prolonged fall rains which destroyed the harvest, combined with the ukase of the Czar forbidding the exportation of rye from Russia, have been the means of raising the price of articles of food to such a cost as will cause much suffering and misery in Germany and other parts of Europe. One cannot speak of Russia without reverting to the fearful treatment which is there accorded the Jews. These unfortunate people are driven mercilessly from their homes, lashed by the severest cruelties ever recorded on the pages of history, and thousands who are strong enough seek shelter in foreign lands, where they arrive hungry, sick and destitute.

Death has been busy during the year among the famous in the world. Among his victims may be mentioned Jules Grevy, the president of the French Republic from 1878 to 1887; King Karl I of Württemberg; Grand Duchess Paul of Russia; the great German warrior and statesman, Count Von Moltke; the celebrated Irish leader in England, Charles Stewart Parnell; Dom Pedro II, the dethroned emperor of Brazil; Prince Jerome Napoleon; the great American general, W. T. Sherman, and author, James Russell Lowell; the Danish musician, Baldwin Dahl, and statesman, C. Berg; the French painter, Ernest Meissonier, and author, Octave Feuillet; Boulanger, who suicided; and Balmaceda, the dethroned Chilian president, who also committed suicide.

There is an unrest in the nations, a glancing askance, and a crying of peace, but underneath the surface of this peace-mask the most vigorous preparations for war are going on. Altogether it must be said that the horizon of 1892 is begirt with lowering, threatening storm-clouds. The rulers of the earth fear, and rumors of disturbances threaten the peace of almost every nation. The Alsace-Lorraine wound is far from healed between Germany and France; the Pope is dismayed with the flood of

infidelity and revolution surging about him, and the breach between the Italian government and the Romish church is wider than ever, extending also into France, as shown by the recent and present excitement caused by the late order of the government concerning the pilgrimage of Catholics to Italy; Russia is threatened with starvation, revolution and financial difficulties; and the South American republics are distracted by civil strife, and surrounded by dangers. The great labor troubles in England, Portugal, France, Germany and America in 1891 are far from ended, but threaten to burst, like dark clouds, over these nations with devastating storms in the coming year. The old year does not close with prospects of a bright future, but rather with dark forebodings to the nations.

Contrasted with these conditions in the world is the peaceful situation of the Saints. In looking at the progress of the work of God during the year just ended one is filled with thanksgiving for the guidance and care the Lord has manifested to His people. There is a great change for the better in their condition. The persecutions to which they have been subjected during recent years have partially passed away; they are being recognized as a power for good in the earth, and their aims to better the human family are more clearly understood and appreciated. There have been bounteous harvests in the valleys of the mountains, and all are in the enjoyment of life's rich blessings. With all the outward changes in the Church, notably of a political and financial nature, the purposes of God are carried out by His people. With the courage and the faith in God possessed by her people, Zion is growing and prospering, and will so continue. Let her sons and daughters, while they enjoy peace and the rich blessings of plenty, praise the Almighty and keep His commandments, so that it shall not be said of them, "They have forgotten God in the days of their prosperity."

We can not but look upon the past year's labors in Europe with gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts for His mercies and blessings, and for the progress He has accorded the cause of truth. In the turmoil and calamities of the nations, we can see the finger of God, hear His warning voice, and behold the signs witnessing that the coming of the Savior is near at hand, even at the doors, and blessed is that servant who shall be found watching.

May the spread of truth be hastened over all the earth, and may the coming brotherhood of man, with Christ as King of kings and Lord of lords, speedily be ushered in. With this desire we turn a new leaf, and wish all our readers a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

E. H. A.

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

The Episcopal church in Salt Lake City was broken into by burglars recently, and the valuable set of sacramental silver carried off.

On December 8, Mayor Scott, of Salt Lake City, suspended Superintendent Van Houten, of the sewer department, from office, because of the charge made against him by the grand jury.

The Central Utah Press is the name of a new weekly paper publishing at Salina, Sevier County, by W. W. Wallace. It is republican in politics.

Joseph E. Thorne was appointed Bishop of Pleasant Grove Ward on December 6, Bishop John Brown having resigned because of failing health.

A plentiful supply of snow is said to have already fallen in the mountains of Utah, thus providing an abundance of water and giving promise of good crops this year.

The Saints in the Salt Lake Temple district have been called on to contribute one hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the Temple in Salt Lake City.

A young man named Richard W. Ward, a resident of Willard City, Utah, was killed at Alma, Idaho, on November 25, by the falling of his horse. He was shortly to have been married.

The American natural gas company has obtained from Salt Lake City a franchise to lay gas mains in the streets. It proposes to furnish gas at two-thirds the present cost, bringing it from the company's natural gas wells in Davis County, twelve miles from the city.

At Tooele, on December 17, Moses Bruneau, a saloon keeper, was assaulted at his place of business by three masked men, and brutally beaten, and then robbed. The sheriff succeeded in finding and arresting the trio, and lodging them in the penitentiary. They are named Alex. Donaldson, Lafayette Utley and Jerome Smith.

On the night of December 14 a burglar entered the house of Charles Meighan, a business man residing at Ogden. Mr. Meighan was aroused, and grappled with the thief, who drew a revolver and shot him in the left breast. The burglar then made good his escape. Mr. Meighan's wound is considered fatal, as the bullet passed through the left lung.

According to the United States census for 1890, Utah had in the district schools 36,372 children between six and sixteen years of age. The expenditure per capita was \$10.85 for the pupils enrolled, and \$1.90 for the entire population. In the state of Alabama the expenditure for school purposes is only 37 cents per capita of the whole population, in Tennessee it is 84 cents, and in Florida \$1.26.

Joseph O'Neil, a hardened criminal known to the fraternity as "Liverpool Bob," committed a burglary in Ogden a few months ago, and on December 12 was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. While en route to the prison, in company with three other prisoners, in the custody of Deputy U. S. Marshal Gill, O'Neil made a break for liberty. The officer followed him, but could not run so fast, and ordered him to stop. The command was unheeded, and the marshal fired a shot from his pistol, striking the fugitive in the shoulder. This did not stop him, so the officer fired again, killing the desperado instantly.

United States Marshal Parsons was indicted by a grand jury at Salt Lake City, on December 7, on a charge of permitting gambling on premises owned by him. On the same day he was arrested on a charge of indecent actions toward female prisoners in his charge at the penitentiary. This latter accusation was brought in open court by C. S. Varian, United States attorney, and Chief Justice Zane ordered a prosecution to be instituted. This was done, and a most searching investigation made. After a trial lasting eight days, in which the prosecution was vigorously conducted, the case was dismissed, the magistrate deciding that there was nothing in the evidence upon which to base the accusations against Mr. Parsons. The marshal says it is a conspiracy to have him removed from office, and has sued the Tribune for \$25,000 damages, for libel, in publishing the alleged details of the offense. The grand jury ignored the charge against the marshal, but in their report said he had used prison labor improperly for his own benefit. The jury report also contains a severe arraignment of the Salt Lake City officials. The feelings between the Gentile factions in the city is in some respects very hostile. The "Mormons" are entirely clear of transactions with all of the parties, and are watching the progress of events with considerable interest.